

WEATHER FORECAST.
Local rains to-day; to-morrow fair;
moderate north winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 63; lowest, 44.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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SPY HUNTERS TO BE USED AS DRY LAW'S SLEUTHS

Department of Justice Prob-
ably Will Enforce Prohi-
bition Mandate.

HAS BIG FORCE READY

Roper Lacks Trained Crew;
No Intimation of Change
in July 1 Ruling.

BREWERS FACE ARREST

If 2.75 Per Cent. Beer Is De-
clared Illegal, U. S. Will
Start Actions.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Department of Justice is not averse to accepting the functions of enforcing the war time prohibition measure when it goes into effect July 1, it was learned to-day. Consequently it is expected that a proposal that the enforcement be entrusted to this agency will be submitted to President Wilson on his return from Europe, and that he will be urged to take this action under authority of the overman act, which permits him to transfer duties from one Government department to another.

Discussion of where the power to enforce prohibition may be lodged was prompted here by the announcement of Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper that his bureau had not the force to police the nation adequately with respect to prohibition violations after July 1.

Attorney-General Palmer has not stated officially that he will welcome the additional duties of enforcing prohibition, but it is said that his advisers in the Department of Justice have left him the cessation of war work has left a number of secret agents available for some kind of work, and that they could take on easily the liquor enforcement function.

President Has Made No Decision.
Whether the President has indicated any definite intention of giving the work to the Department of Justice could not be learned here. Indications were that he would not take action until his return from Europe. As yet no action has been taken by the Revenue Bureau to prepare for enforcing the prohibition law.

Nothing substantial stands immediately in the way of production by brewers of beer containing 2 1/2 per cent of alcohol, since the Revenue Bureau, on the Department of Justice's approval, has decided to issue to these brewers a revenue stamp for regular beer. This decision is not to be taken as indicating the final attitude of the bureau, however, it was explained to-day.

Still Call 2.75 Beer Illegal.
The bureau still holds that beer containing more than 1/2 of 1 per cent of alcohol is intoxicating and cannot be produced under the prohibition law, forbidding the manufacture of intoxicating beverages after December 1. This attitude is held in abeyance, however, pending an opinion from Attorney-General Palmer, which was sought after brewers in New York announced their belief that 2 1/2 per cent beer might be made under existing laws and regulations.

This beer is being marketed in New York and similar action probably will be taken soon in other countries. If it is finally held by the Government that manufacture of beer with more than 1/2 of 1 per cent alcohol violates existing laws and regulations, the producers of 2 1/2 per cent beer will be liable for prosecution, officials maintain.

FRENCH MINERS WIN
THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

Agreement Also Affects All
Metal Industries.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun.
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PARIS, April 20.—A step of the greatest importance in the relations between French capital and labor, which is certain to have an excellent effect upon the demonstration which labor is planning in Paris on May 1, was taken yesterday when employers and employees in the metal and mining industries signed an agreement for the establishment of an eight hour day beginning June 1, except in plants working day and night, in which its application will be delayed until six months after the signing of the preliminary peace.

The opinion is freely expressed that the agreement will be a staying force upon what some call "French Bolshevism" and it is hailed everywhere as a treaty of social peace for France, marked on both sides by a spirit of compromise and good will.

"A union of capital and labor is attained, at least for the industries that signed the agreement," says Premier Clemenceau's *L'Homme Libre*, while the president of the Employers' Association says: "Our agreement continues the union success."

GEORGE WASHINGTON ARRIVES.
United States Transport, Summoned by Wilson, Is at Brest.

By the Associated Press.
BREST, April 20.—The United States transport, George Washington, which sailed from New York for France on the orders of President Wilson, has arrived here.

1,849,800 Medals Show Bravery of the French

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun.
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PARIS, April 20.—Announcement is made here that from the beginning of the war to March 1, 1919, France has awarded 1,849,800 medals of honor (Croix de Guerre), of which almost 1,400,000 were of the lowest classes.

IRISH STRIKERS SEEK FREEDOM

Limerick Uprising Spreads to
Dublin and Kingstown, and
Takes New Turn.

THREATS OF USING FORCE

Committee to Quote Wilson in
Proclamation Urging Whole
Nation to Arise.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, April 20.—The Irish strike situation is going from bad to worse. Starting as a protest against making Limerick a military area, it is growing into a general demonstration in favor of independence, resulting in a complete strike which is seriously affecting Kingstown and Dublin.

The strike committee is issuing permits for workmen to fulfill contracts in exceptional cases, but ordinary labor is barred. Only three newspapers have been published since Friday in Limerick, the fourth refusing to appear with the caption: "By permission of the strike committee."

It is intended to extend the strike generally over all Ireland, backing up the demand of Limerick and forcing the Government to withdraw the military law. A meeting of the national committee is to be held in Limerick Tuesday, when it is intended to issue a proclamation aimed especially to influence opinion in the United States by emphasizing President Wilson's declaration:

"That the military of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of people over whom they have no right except of force."

Both Limerick and Dublin present extraordinary scenes of calm revolt; the people gather in the streets occasionally under the persuasion of some unusually vocal speaker, form a parade and march a few blocks, then break up and gather on the street corners quietly to resume their discussions.

There has been little tendency to violence, but on Saturday evening meetings called by the strikers exhibited a belligerent attitude and refused to disband. They declared they were through with words and intended to carry on the strike until the military law was ended, explaining action in other parts of Ireland. If any attempt is made to break the strike, they announced, they would meet force with force.

Practically all the hotels and even the restaurants of Kingstown and Dublin are closed; visitors find no accommodation except in private houses. The deadlock probably will end on Tuesday, when the strikers will convene a conference with the Ministry of Labor. The maintenance of order in Limerick or any other part of Ireland is almost impossible without the strictest military control. The British authorities dislike to resort to such measures, but it is considered the only alternative to disorders and riots and perhaps bloodshed.

IRISH DEMAND RECOGNITION.

Boston Gathering at Memorial Services Also Action by U. S.

Boston, April 20.—Speakers at a mass meeting of the United Irish Societies here to-day demanded the recognition of the Republic of Ireland by the United States and resolutions to that end were formally adopted. The meeting was a memorial service for the Irish who died in the Easter week, 1916.

Representative James A. Gallivan referred to the resolution passed by the House at the last session of Congress calling for recognition of the Irish Republic, and said that the next Congress would be heard from on the subject.

The resolution adopted at the meeting called on the American Peace Commission in Paris to endeavor to secure a fair and full hearing for the selected representatives of the Irish Republic at the peace conference, and demand the withdrawal of the English Army of occupation in Ireland.

PLANE AFIRE, DIVES 2,000 FT.
Flier, Bound to Chicago From New York, Has Narrow Escape.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
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Bellefonte, Pa., April 20.—His motor catching fire when he was up 2,000 feet, Max Miller, a United States Post Office Department flier, narrowly escaped death here yesterday just after he had taken off on a flight to Chicago.

VIENNA'S REDS TAKE CONTROL; SEIZE WEALTH

Government to Keep Pres-
ent Name, but Will Be
Bolshevistic in Aim.

ORDER IS MAINTAINED

Allied Envoy Warns That
Food Will Cease Unless
City Remains Quiet.

OCCUPATION IS URGED

Many Believe Limited Num-
ber of Troops Would Halt
Inflow From Moscow.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, April 18 (delayed).—Control of Vienna has been taken over by the Soldiers' Council. Quiet prevails but communizing of the property of those unable to resist has begun. It is possible there will be no change in the name of the government but it will be Bolshevistic in purpose.

The situation is much the same as it was at Budapest a few hours after the Radicals took control. The police of the city has been taken over by the Volkwehr. The Parliament building was occupied this morning by two battalions of soldiers after representatives of the Soldiers' Council had placed 5,000 men at the Government's disposal upon the understanding that the police would be dispersed.

The soldiers are commanded by Col. Steessel Wimmer, who takes orders from the Soldiers' Council, which is either Socialist or Communist.

Col. Cunningham, in the name of the Allies, has issued a proclamation declaring that if there are further disturbances the food supply will be cut off. For that reason serious trouble is unlikely.

Men familiar with the situation still contend it would be easy to handle the situation through limited occupation by Allied troops, but the Government is not prepared to do so.

Two demonstrations were started during the week, the outgrowth of several Communist meetings, which were lightly attended by the police. One of the meetings took place Tuesday at the War Office, when the Austrian republican flag of red and white was pulled down by a small crowd and a red flag run up in its place.

It is significant that the outbreak happened at the time of the visit of Joseph Pogany, reputed to be the chief of the Hungarian Communist Government, and other Hungarian officials, who are said to realize that it will be impossible for them to plan to succeed unless with Austrian aid.

Pogany gave out a locally printed interview in which he declared the Americans had been deceived by the Government. The Government of Budapest is now in the hands of the revolutionary committee.

This announcement is made in a Russian wireless dispatch, which says that after negotiations with the allied command an agreement was reached for an eight days armistice, expiring April 25.

Early in April the allied troops were driven back in Crimea when the Bolshevik forces captured Perekop. The Bolsheviks have been fortified by the Allies for the protection of the Russian naval base at Sebastopol, but the Allies were greatly outnumbered and have been continuing to retreat.

One report said recently that a French squadron was on the way to the Black Sea, presumably with the object of saving the Russian naval base.

Russian wireless advices on April 17 reported the Soviet forces advancing in the direction of Simferopol, the capital of Crimea.

SAYS WILSON URGED
FOOD FOR RUSSIANS

Paris "Temps" Denounces
Overtures to Lenin.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun.
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.
PARIS, April 20.—Regarding the plan to feed Russia the Temps says it was President Wilson who first submitted to the Council of Four a draft of the resolution that was published, even to the provision that the Bolsheviks should cease their hostilities and their propaganda, which Nansen did not contemplate.

The Allies, it is said, thereby made Nansen's humanitarian proposal an opportunity to bait the hook for Bolshevism. The Times has been published, even to the provision that the Bolsheviks should cease their hostilities and their propaganda, which Nansen did not contemplate.

Continued on Second Page.

LENINE'S FIRST ARMY GIVES UP TO UKRAINIANS

Twenty Thousand Rifles, 35
Guns, 200 Machine Guns
Surrendered.

BIG VICTORY, IS CLAIM

Size of Force That Capitu-
lated Not Known, Nor Were
Details Forwarded.

30,000 MAY BE PRISONERS

Wireless Message From Mos-
cow Says Sebastopol Has
Been Taken by Reds.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 20.—The First Bolshevik army, operating in the region of Homel, along the Pripiet River, has surrendered to the Ukrainians, according to a statement issued by the Ukrainian press bureau and forwarded from Vienna to the Central News. Up to the time the report was forwarded 20,000 rifles, 35 guns and 200 machine guns had been handed over to the Ukrainians.

It is not known how large a force of Ukrainians has been operating on this front, where fighting of a rather desultory character has been in progress for some time. The indications are that there were at least 30,000 Bolshevik troops engaged and perhaps 40,000 or 50,000 Ukrainians.

About the middle of last week the Bolshevik Government sent out a wireless announcement stating that the Red army was winning along the whole line from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Such sweeping claims by Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, usually have proved disastrous defeats, like that now reported, with enormous losses of arms.

Such a surrender by regular troops would mean the end of the activity of that part of the Black Sea. The Bolshevik forces that does not apply. Men flock to the colors in amazing numbers when the motive is strong enough, seeming to spring out of the ground, but they scatter with even greater facility, an army of 10,000 or more disappearing in a night.

It is not known whether it has not been possible at any time to estimate accurately the strength of the Bolshevik army, except in specific operations of a rather desultory character, like those in the Archaengel district. In the Odessa region, in southern Russia, there were no Red troops, until suddenly an army of 15,000 appeared, and drove the French and allied forces from the city.

SEBASTOPOL FALLS
TO REDS, THEY SAY

Crimean Government Flees—
French Fleet on Way There.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 20.—Sebastopol has been evacuated by the Crimean Government, which is proceeding to Constantinople. The Government of Sebastopol is now in the hands of the revolutionary committee.

This announcement is made in a Russian wireless dispatch, which says that after negotiations with the allied command an agreement was reached for an eight days armistice, expiring April 25.

Early in April the allied troops were driven back in Crimea when the Bolshevik forces captured Perekop. The Bolsheviks have been fortified by the Allies for the protection of the Russian naval base at Sebastopol, but the Allies were greatly outnumbered and have been continuing to retreat.

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WILSON OUT OF ADRIATIC DISPUTE; ITALY THREATENS TO OCCUPY FIUME; BERNSTORFF COACHING DELEGATES

Seeks to Split
Allies on Saar

Counter Offer of Reparation
for Loss of French Coal
to Be Made.

SCHEME BECOMES PLAIN

Unable to Supply Fuel Even
for Its Own Industries and
Railways.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, April 20.—Predictions that the decision of the Council of Four to detach the Saar Valley from Germany under such conditions that its annexation to France in fifteen years or less is practically certain will be the chief point of contention when the German peace delegates come to Versailles are abundantly justified by the most recent news from Germany. Foreign Secretary von Brockdorff-Rantzau has called in Count von Bernstorff, the expelled German Ambassador to the United States, for lengthy consultations on how best to push Germany's fight against this decision on the ground that it is in direct violation of President Wilson's fourteen principles, on which only, the Germans say, will they make peace.

The meaning of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's statement in his interview with Karl H. von Wiegand, the staff correspondent of The Sun in Berlin, upon the Saar question is that when the Germans arrive in Versailles on Friday of this week they will make the following counter proposition:

"We have agreed to the principle of reparation for the damage we have done, and we admit we have damaged the Lens coal fields and will repay the damage by delivering to France an amount of coal equivalent to the coal that France lost through our occupation and destruction of Lens. The damage we have done to the mines themselves we will pay for, either through more coal shipments or some other means. What you propose is annexation of German soil, and we will not consent to it."

Would Reopen Question.
The Germans hope by making this proposal and appealing to President Wilson to reintroduce the wedge between Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson and reopen the whole question of what reparation for the past and security for the future France is to get from the peace treaty—which the Council of Four found to be the most difficult question of all to settle and which really is not settled yet.

President Wilson apparently has not been able to settle it without committing the United States to furnish military aid to France, and that attack dangerously of an entangling alliance.

That Premier Clemenceau, now that the Saar Valley has been promised to France, would relinquish it and accept an offer as is indicated from the German side, is not probable. The Germans believe they can trick the President into trying to persuade the French Premier, with the immediate result of awakening the fears which the Paris newspapers now are trying to allay, that Wilsonian humanitarianism is a mere disguise for a German plot to result in leaving France vulnerable to future attack.

Two facts that will help to make clearer Premier Clemenceau's tooth and nail fight in the Council of Four to obtain reparation and security for France are contained in Justice Gerdar's report upon an eight hour day and France's economic situation.

France Lost 2,000,000 Producers.
The first is that by the death or permanent disablement of nearly 2,000,000 Frenchmen the number of the producers of France, whether workers, tradesmen or farmers, has been diminished 9 per cent. The second is that this means to France a loss of manual labor one and a half times that of Belgium, three times that of Great Britain and almost fifty-six times that of the United States.

There are indications that part of the German plan will be an attempt to persuade the Allies and associated Powers that they are unable to deliver even large quantities of coal because of the stoppage of industry. A hint of this is contained in despatches from Frankfurt saying that all railroad traffic is likely to be stopped soon because of a shortage of coal and that no passenger trains will be run between April 18 and 22.

Another bit of propaganda aimed at the Americans is the agitation at Essen for a mass emigration of German workmen, especially the miners, on the ground that Germany will be handicapped by the peace terms that it will be impossible to make a living there. The miners are urged to emigrate to South America, especially Argentina and Brazil, thereby augmenting the German colonies in those republics which have caused concern to the United States as centers of German propaganda during the war.

Council Warns Germany Real Envoys, Not
Messengers, Must Be Sent to Versailles

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 20.—The Council of Four has notified Germany that the associated Powers cannot receive representatives at Versailles who are merely messengers. The German Government must appoint representatives with plenipotentiary powers.

COPENHAGEN, April 20.—Foreign Minister Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau of Germany has announced that three envoys will be sent to Versailles April 25 authorized to receive the text of the peace preliminaries, according to a despatch from Berlin received here early to-day.

The delegation will be headed by Haniel von Haimhausen, whose associates will be Herren von Keller and Ernst Schmitt, legation counsellors. They will be attended by two officials and two chancery servants.

As First Secretary and Chief Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington Haniel von Haimhausen often acted as spokesman for Count von Bernstorff in the first year of the war. Early in 1917 he was raised to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. He also was a member of the German Armistice Commission which met Marshal Foch at Treves in February of this year.

POLAND PLANS
A FRESH WAR

Awaits Return of Haller's
Troops for Attack on
Ukrainians.

HOPES TO CLEAR GALICIA

Scheme Said to Include the
Seizure of Danzig Independ-
ent of the Allies.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun.
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PARIS, April 20.—The outbreak of a new war in eastern Europe is likely to be the outcome of sending Gen. Haller's army to Poland. When these well drilled troops arrive in the home country, which many of them have never seen, it is planned to throw them against Petura's Ukrainian troops and force the latter out of Galicia, thereby strengthening by the nine points of possession Poland's territorial claim on her eastern frontier.

The Polish Government will refuse to conclude an armistice with the Ukrainians until this is done. An important member of the American mission called upon Premier Paderewski and asked him to enter into some armistice but was told that Poland would be foolish to do so now since in a month or two she will be in a far more favorable position. An armistice made now would be based upon the present front, but when Gen. Haller's troops get into action against the Ukrainians the line will be pushed far to the east.

It develops now that Poland's keen desire to get Haller's army across from a wish to defend the western frontier against the Germans than a desire to expand the eastern frontier at the expense of the Ukrainians. It is acknowledged on behalf of the Allies that this was one reason why Haller was held so long in France.

There is a distinctly independent attitude observable in Polish circles here, which has been strengthened by the abdication of the Polish National Committee. Members of Premier Paderewski's delegation say that nothing short of the positive acquisition of Danzig will satisfy them. It is even intimated that Poland feels she is so remote as to be almost immune from the authority of the League of Nations, and if Danzig is not given to her she will take it, anyway.

Rumors that the Danzig question has been settled by an artificial internationalization scheme are denied. It is said that the project outlined was not satisfactory to the Polish commission, which will not accept it.

As a further indication of the independent feeling of the Poles it should be noted that they inaugurated confidential negotiations with the Czech-Slovakians upon the Teschen problem despite the appointment by the Peace Conference of a special commission, which has reported. It is said that the negotiations are likely to result in an arrangement whereby Teschen will become politically part of Czech-Slovakia, thereby strengthening the Krainau Government, which badly needs prestige, but with the agreement that Poland is to get enough coal to supply the requirements of her textile and other industries.

Genewa, April 20.—Premier Paderewski of Poland, accompanied by his wife and suite, has arrived at his Swiss home at Morges, near Saumagne. M. Paderewski works with secretaries for seven hours daily and is very greatly fatigued. He expressed his firm hope to-day that the allied conference will give Danzig to Poland.

Premier Paderewski will return to Paris to-morrow.

HAPSBURG JEWELS SEIZED.

Soviet Authorities Take Them
From Bank.

LONDON, April 20.—A Hungarian Government wireless despatch received here this evening, says the Budapest authorities have opened the safe of the Hungarian Algemene Kredit Bank, containing the jewels of Joseph II., Hapsburg former Archduke Joseph, and his family, including diamonds and diamonds, at a value of more than \$500,000.

If you have money, subscribe for Victory Liberty Bonds—through us. Also Liberty Bonds—through us. Other Liberty Bonds—through us. \$1.00—\$5.00—\$10.00—\$20.00—\$50.00—\$100.00—\$500.00—\$1,000.00—\$5,000.00—\$10,000.00—\$50,000.00—\$100,000.00—\$500,000.00—\$1,000,000.00—\$5,000,000.00—\$10,000,000.00—\$50,000,000.00—\$100,000,000.00—\$500,000,000.00—\$1,000,000,000.00—\$5,000,000,000.00—\$10,000,000,000.00—\$50,000,000,000.00—\$100,000,000,000.00—\$500,000,000,000.00—\$1,000,000,000,000.00—\$5,000,000,000,000.00—\$10,000,000,000,000.00—\$50,000,000,000,000.00—\$100,000,000,000,000.00—\$500,000,000,000,000.00—\$1,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$5,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$10,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$50,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$100,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$500,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$1,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$5,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$10,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$50,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$100,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$500,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.00—\$